THE DEMOCRATS OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.-A cancus of the democrats of the legislature of New York was held on Monday evening, the 15th instant, when, after a full and free discussion and a general interchange of opinion, a series of resolutions on political matters were unanimously adopted, from which we select the follow-

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Tentries, including Kumas and Nebraska, acting through the logal in fairly superseed will of a majority of actual residents, and when or the mainter of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution the or without domestic abavery, and be admitted into the Union terms of perfect equality with the other States.

spon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

\*\*Reoferd\*\*, That the above resolution, adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnatt, expresses the sentiments of the democrats of this State, and that we are ready to maintain the policy therein declared as not only most in consonance with the spirit of the constitution, but as the best practical solution of a question which has so long injuriously agitated our national pol-

marks:

The course our member of Congress is pursuing—the bold stand he has taken in favor of the administration and the Lecompton constitution—meets the endorsement and is approved by his democratic constituents. Had he pursued any other course we would have felt it a duty to have condemned him before the people. We are sick and tired of this Kansas discussion. We believe the President is right—we believe he and those who support him are actuated by patriotic motives, when they ask for the admission of Kansas into the Union. Let this be done, and the troublesome and vexatious question will be ended.

We repeat, then, in conclusion, that our member of Congress is pursuing a proper policy and a wise course in

Congress is pursuing a proper policy and a wise course in supporting the administration. His constituents will sustain him, for they have implicit confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of "Pennsylvania's favorite son, JAMES BUCHANAN."

The rabble flocked into the streets, and all the princi-

A friend of General John E. Hunt, of Toledo, Ohio, requests us to state that the report in circulation that he stopposed to the Lecompton constitution, and to the adon of Kansas under it," is altogether untrue, and that he supports the admission of Kansas as affording to the people of that Territory an opportunity, in their sovereign capacity as a State, "to settle their own domestic institutions in their own way," and as the most effectual and speedy mode of arresting the tide of sectional fanaticism, and parrying off its fearful consequences.

The Peoria Democratic Union says that two-thirds of the democracy of that section will sustain the policy of the administration.

KANSAS NEWS. - Several gentlemen arrived in this city

MEXICO. NEWS BY MAIL

The steamship Tennessee, which arrived at New Or-leans on the 10th instant, brings intelligence from the city of Mexico to the morning of the 2d inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 7th.

The accounts by the preceding mail put us in posse The accounts by the preceding mail put us in posses-sion of news from the city of Mexico to the morning of the 19th of January. The armistice of forty-eight hours had expired at 7 o'clock on the evening of the preceding day. A few minutes after that hour had arrived reports of musketry broke forth, and hostilities were resumed; they continued all night until 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, when, in compliance with the existing agree-ment between the contending parties, there was the daily

three hours' truce. The subsequent operations, ending with the flight of Comonfort and the success of the rev olutionary government, are thus detailed in the Mexican

the settlement of the doments of this State, and that we see ready to maintain the policy therein desired as not only most incommons with the egipt of the consideration and the second of the second

leaders had already achieved in capturing the position of the Acordada.

Señor Comonfort left the convent of San Francisco at about eight in the evening, and, with his few compan-ions, returned to the palace. It is supposed that during the night he arranged for an early departure on the fol-lowing morning. Although firing was kept up during the night, it is supposed that no positive resistance or attack was made on either side. Between six and seven the fol-

lowing morning Senor Comonfort retired from the palace with a dozen of his faithful friends. He left the capital

The rabble flocked into the streets, and all the principal avenues of the capital were crowded. Before the houses of some of the vanquished partisans large mobs collected, but the holders of the city made a bid for popularity by preventing excesses. We have heard of but one house being sacked, and cannot vouch for the certainty of that. It is reported that the house of Juan Jose Baz has been sacked since the 20th.

During the whole of the fighting since the 11th we do not believe that more than fifty lives have been lost on both sides. The number of wounded, which have been collected from all the posts by Dr. Vanderlinden, amounts to about 120.

The destruction of property has been considerable.

to about 120.

The destruction of property has been considerable. Many houses suffered severely from shells bursting on their tops, and in some cases through the roofs and walls. For a long time our streets will show the marks of what took place here on the 19th and 20th. The bombardment was undombtedly the heaviest that has ever taken place inside the walls of this city.

The result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the results of all this has been a most complete triumph of the results of all this land the leaders of the Puro

KARAN NEWS.—Several gentlemen arrived in this city from Westport yesterday evening. They left on Friday has a sundoubtedly the heaviest than sever taken place inside the walls of this city. The result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of the result of all this has been a most complete triumph of the result of the resulting. Treeter of fourteen gunboats from England and France are expected in the Braalism April, and an army of 12,000 trops to the result of the resulting in the resulting in the resulting in the resulting in

stallment of the President baye been duly solemnized and celebrated by a *Te Deum* and by the customary flourish of

umpets and roar of cannon.

A cubinet has been formed as follows:
Foreign Affairs—Lic. D. Luis G. Cuevas.
Interior—Lic. D. Hilario Elguero.
Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs—D. Manuel Lar-

War Gen. D. José de la Parra. Fomento—Lie. D. Juan Hierro Maldonada. Finance—Sr. Maldonada, Minister of Fomento, acts he mean time. Sr. D. Miguel Maria Azcarate has been appointed gov-

Sr. D. Miguel Maria Azcarate has been appointed governor of the district.

The Lie. D. Francisco Tavera has been named the secretary of the government of the district.

Sr. D. Luis G. Osollo has been appointed to the position of commander-general of the forces.

On Thursday following, the 28th of January, the new government showed its hand, so that even the most exacting historian cannot question its character. In the same hour, and, we may say, with one blow, all the principal acts of the late administration, under the plan of Ayutla, were knocked ou the head—made as invalid as the merest rubbish that encumbers the offices of the palace. The Law-Lerdo, for the disamortization of church and corporation properties, has been annulled, and the properties of the church restored; the Law-Juarez, for the abolition of the ecclesiastical and military tribunals, has been annulled, and the fueros re-established. Amid the tolling of bells, the strains of music, and the firing of crackers, President Zuolaga issued four decrees:

The first—Restoring to the ecclesiastical and military jurisdictions the extent they had on the 1st of January, 1853.

The second—Renealing the laws of 1856, which decrees

The second—Repealing the laws of 1856, which de The second—Repealing the laws of 1856, which declared the property of ecclesiastical corporations alienable, annulating all sales of property effected under those laws, and restoring such property to said corporations.

The Third—Repealing the law of April, 1856, on parochial contributions.

The fourth—Re-establishing the high court of justice in the form and under the laws of 1855, and reinstalling in their other all functionaries deprived of those offices without a case lapitimately proved.

All was quiet in the capital up to our latest dates. But one armed expedition has been sent out against the coalition. The government was, however, engaged in organizing a force of ten or twelve thousand men. The coalition had, for the moment, renounced the project of march-

tion had, for the moment, renounced the project of ma ing upon the city of Mexico.

The new government of Zuloaga had been recogniby all the foreign legations in Mexico, according to Mexican accounts, including that of the United States.

Reports were current on the streets that already the new government had filled the coffers of the Treasury Department, which have so long been in the most deate condition. It is understood that the clergy have

oaned the government over \$1,000,000.

Gen. Alfaro hat pronounced at San Luls in favor of Santa Anna as dictator. Parrodi had started for San Luis, at the head of a division, probably to attack Al-faro. Previous to this he had had a conference with

A correspondent from Queretaro, under date of the 26th of January, writes:

of January, writes:

Queretaro is perfectly quiet, and there is no appearance of any other condition of affairs existing for some time. Gen. Doblado is here with 8,000 men, with which body and the force of Arteaga, about 300 strong, he intends marching on Mexico when the proper moment arrives Parrodi left Guadalajara for this place some time ago, but it appears he has retraced his steps. He is reported to have a very large command, and the men of a more efficient class than those who generally enter the ranks.

Puebla, Toluca, and other points within the radius of the city, acknowledge the government, which has been organized and nominated its ministers. They, however, up to the 7th, had not a single port, and were depending on the clergy for support.

on the clergy for support.

Jauarez, as president of the supreme court, is president of the republic under the constitution, and has called the congress together at Guanajunto—the great point of union of the liberal party; while Parrodi, Doblado, Artegas,

and Degollado, at several points, are preparing to unite and march upon the city of Mexico. La Llave holds Ori-zaba, and the castle of Perote is in the hands of the liberals. liberals.

Don Juan Alvarez, it is stated, has his forces already under arms in the State of Guerrero.

The people of Vera Cruz had proclaimed in favor of Juarez; but Gov. Roman de Iglesias was opposed to this, and had taken possession of San Juan de Ulua in that

At a meeting of the wholesale merchants of Chicago,

the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, as a body, will throw our business and influence into such institutions as will co-operate and sympathize with us in endeavoring to establish a specie basis here, and in compelling all country banks to redeem here at an equitable rate of discount.

THE GADSDEN PURCHASE.—From a letter published in The Garber Purchase.—From a letter published in the Pacific Sentinel, dated at Tueson, we extract the following: Tueson contains about five thousand inhabitants; of them, one half are peons, as the Mexican custom still prevails. They have about two thousand acres under cultivation, on which they raise a crop of corn and a crop of wheat annually, and have done this on the same land for eighty years, and it produces good crops. They use Mexican implements altogether. Corn sells at Fort Buchanan, eighty miles distant, for five cents per pound, and here at three. This country is undoubtedly very rich in mineral wealth. Portlin's mines, Sonore mining company, are inexhaustible in ore. Mexican miners here regard it as an extraordinary mine. From what I can learn and see, I am convinced that this is one of I can learn and see, I am convinced that this is one of the richest mineral sections of North America. It is not strange that it is not developed when we consider how long the wealth of California lay sleeping under Spanish possession. The Apaches have harassed the frontiers for one hundred years, and are perhaps as bad as ever, but I have faith in believing that they will soon be cleared out. Although this is a fine stock country, yet there is but little here, in consequence of the aforesaid individuals appropriating them to their own use. At this place all the cattle are driven up at night and placed in corrals. The herdsman carries his gun to protect himself and be prepared for the Apache. However, the people of Tueson are none the loser, as they have several times gone out and captured stock from the Apaches, who are not brave, and will not fight unless they have the advantage.

not brave, and will not fight unless they have the advantage.

A CASE OF SUSPENDED AGITATION.—Mr. Cushing, in an hour's speech, converted the whole republican party in the house—not to support his order against the Loring petitions, but to see the error and evil of agitation upon the slavery question. It is pleasant to see the change which has come over the opinion-making legislators of the old Bay State. According to that oracle, the Daily Advertiser, (whose editor never before was known to miss an opportunity for a speech.) the discussion of slavery is no longer the "legitimate businessi" of the general court. This is good news. And yet, if this be so, what broods of sliegitimate bantlings have been born of preceding legislatures! How it is that an anti-slavery preamble has suddenly lost its charms, and a denunciatory resolve all its power and consequence, we are not permitted to understand. The presence of Mr. Cushing in the house cannot, we suppose, explain the mysterious silence of the republican members, or excuse the resort to the "provious question," instead of argument, when invited to their own favorite dish of discussion. We were prepared to expect much from the election of Mr. Cushing, but this improvement in what Mr. Hale is pleased to call the "behavior" of the house is much more than we anticipated. The talking members of the majority are indeed apt scholars. Like juvenile legislators, after the member from Newburyport had spoken, they were content to "be seen, not heard." But we really hope the Attorney General will forbear from further agitation of the slavery question in the house, since the effect of a few more speeches like the last must render necessary the enlargement of the State institution for the domb, for the benefit of the speechless republicans.—Tunnton Gazette.

Barish Railway Rayenes.—Some very curious and

Barrish Railway Revenue.—Some very curious and valuable tables have recently been published in England by Mr. Hackett. According to these, it appears that the revenue of the railways of the United Kingdom, in 1857, was no less than £24,000,000. The capital of these lines is about £300,000,000. The railway profits for the last year must have been about £13,000,000, or about four per cent. of the total capital; but from a considerable portion of the £300,000,000 capital being in loans and preference shares at a rate of interest averaging more than the per centage of profits, the average dividends is about 3½ per cent. per annum.

Judge Betts, of the United States district court at New York, has ordered judgment by default in a case and re-fused to open it again, the counsel having been engaged at the time in another court. The judge considers the practice of the lawyers in keeping one court in waiting while they complete cases in another as an imposition, and is determined to break it up in his court. DIRROT TRADE MEETING AT RICHMOND.

An adjourned meeting of the convention, held some time since at Bristol, of several railroad companies, having connexions with Norfolk, Virginia, assembled in Richmond on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. It will be recollected that the Bristol convention appointed Hon-William Ballard Preston to visit England and France, with the view of effecting an arrangement for the estab-lishment of a direct trade between the Chesapeake and some European port. Mr. Preston presented on Wednesday evening a report of his visit, and gave an accoun of the encouragement held out by French capitalists to embark in this enterprise. In England he had been una-ble to enlist the aid of capitalists, for various reasons mentioned. The Emperor of the French was giving en-couragement to various lines from France to New York, the West Indies, and to Brazil. Mr. Preston described his business interviews with the Orleans Railway Company, whose capital was eight hundred millions of fran and whose stock was in a most prosperous condition—exhibiting maps to show the great tract of French territory which the Orleans Company's railroads traversed, and also produced a plan of the docks at St. Nazarre, the pro-posed port on the French side. He concluded his address by reading the contract, of which the following summary

by reading the contract, of which the following summary embraces the principal features:

"That the number of vessels shall be four, of a tonnage not less than that of the Fulton and Arago, to make twenty-four round trips in the year; two of the ships to be built in France and carry French colors, and two in America to carry American colors. The capital stock to be three millions—one-half of which was to be American, and half French. Paris to be the headquarters of the company. The administrators of the company to be seven in number—four French and three American, the second year; and so on alternately. The Ameican branch of the company to gurantee \$12,500 per round trip, as mail contracts, and, in the event of the French company having any subvention, the proceeds to be equally divided."

Resolutions were then adopted by the meeting thank-

ng Mr. Preston for the fidelity, energy, and ability with which he had discharged the duties assigned him by the Bristol convention, thanking Governor Wise for the valuable and generous assistance extended by him to Mr. Preston in aid of his mission to Europe, appointing a committee to memorialize the legislature for a charter pro-viding for the establishment of a direct service by steamships between Norfolk and St. Nazarre, and also appoin ing a committee of eleven to memorialize Congress to authorize a contract with the Steamship Company, pro-posed to be organized under the auspices of this conven-tion, for the transportation of the United States mail.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer
A STATE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

A STATE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The Hon. William S. Hatch, the chairman of the finance committee in the Ohio senate, has matured a bill for the better collection, disbursement, and keeping of the revenue of the State. It is what is popularly known and understood as an Independent State Treasury—a measure which the mass of the Ohio democracy have been demanding for several years, and which, had it been passed by the legislature of 1853, would have prevented the great Gibson-Breslin defalcations. Its main provisions are these: First, it provides for the collection of taxes semi-annually, half in June and half in December of each year, instead of all at one time, as at present. Nothing is to be received for taxes except gold and silver and the notes of specie-paying Ohio banks which issue no notes of a tess denomination than \$5. If they issue smaller bills than that they will not be received. This is to continue until the 4th of July, 1860. From that time until 1865 nothing will pay taxes but specie and the notes of specie-paying Ohio banks which issue no notes of a less denomination than \$10.

The law becomes more stringent until the 4th of July.

nothing will pay taxes but specie and the notes of speciepaying Ohio banks which issue no notes of a less denomination than \$10.

The law becomes more stringent until the 4th of July,
1872, after which date nothing but specie will be received
for taxes. The money of the State is to be kept in its
own treasury, and the financial officers are forbidden, under heavy penalties, of placing it in the hands of banks
or bankers, either with or without security. After the
money is received for taxes it is to be immediately converted into coin, and locked up under suitable checks,
guards, and balances. It is to be counted at regular intorygle by State officers, and defalention is punished with
imprisonment in the penitentiary. The general provisions of the bill are well calculated to keep the State
money securely, and prevent fraud and peculation upon
the part of its agents. The connexion of the State with
banks and bankers is entirely dissevered. Hereafter they
will not be able to obtain the people's money to speculate with as "depositories," the latter running the risk
(which recent events have proved to be very great) of
losing it, through the acceptance by the treasurer of securities that are utterly unreliable. Two hundred thousand dollars loss by Breslin's defalcation occurred by the
selection of banks and bankers as depositories—they receiving the money but never paying it back to the State.
The main drift and tenor of the bill are very acceptable
to the friends of a metallic currency. Its passage would
be the inauguration of a great financial reform in Ohio,
and would not be without its influence outside of the
State, where its beneficent results would be soon seen and
the measure that produced them enacted.

To the Masons throughout the United States.—It has

To the Masons throughout the United States.—It has already been seen, by the correspondence lately published, in what a noble and patriotic manner the Masons of Virginia have passed resolutions to lend their aid to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association to secure the home and grave of the great Masonic brother. The president of the association has replied and gratefully accepted the profer-ed services of this time-honored body. The ladies now appeal to the Masonic order throughout the United States, who pass similar resolutions at their meetings on the 22d of February, that they will tdegraph at once to Richmond. Not that the slightest doubt is entertained it at the Masonic Not that the slightest doubt is entertained if at the Masonic order, who have always acted unanimously and harmoniously together in every good and inspiring cause, will not do so in one as sacred as this, but that it is of the utmost importance that the ladies should at once be able to state the exact sum which they can furnish, without delay, to the treasury of Virginia. All that they now desire is to be able to give tangible proofs to the legislature that the State will not be called upon to furnish one single dollar. We do not doubt that the Masons, as soon as they receive this intimation, will at once respond to the wishes of the president of the association—herself the daughter of a Mason.—Richmond Enquirer.

The President's great purpose now is to have Kansas admitted on the Lecompton constitution, and thus have an end put to the strife which is daily weakening the bonds of the Union, and tending to its destruction. He justly says that when this Kansas is once admitted as a sovereign State the people of other States will have no right to meddle with her affairs in any way, and that her citizens can at any moment, if they do not like slavery, alter their constitution and abolish it. This is apparent to every man of common sense, and it will soon be the overwhelming voice of the country.

[Maine Democratic Standard.

At the sitting of the 3d January of the Academy of Sciences, at Turin, Baron Plans, astronomer of the Royal Observatory there, announced that from the first of this month he had daily observed three spots on the solar disc, the sun having been free from spots during the last four years. The three spots together occupy a space oqual to the aurface of Europe, and the largest of the three is about four minutes in heliocentric latitude above the centre of the sun. Baron Plana added that he would continue his observations in order to ascertain the exact time of the rotation of the sun around its axis, at present known to be 25 days and some hours.

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Feb 14

Maryland Agricultural College. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 16th inst. for making and burning three bundred thousand or more bricks on the farm recessity purchased by the trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College, near Bladensburg. The wood for burning the same to be delivered at the kilns by the undersigned. Any information on the subject will be given on application to either of the subscribers.

CHARLES B. CALVERT, Bladensburg.

Figh 4. contribity.

K ID GLOVES.—This day received an assortment of sizes of white, dark, and light color at STEVENE'S Sales Rosm.
Feb 13-30f Browns Hotel.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS AS A STATE

A BILL for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, presented in the Senate by Mr. Green, of Mis-souri, from the Committee on Territories, February 17, 1858.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas by their Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas by their representatives in convention assembled at Lecompton, in said Territory, on Monday, the fourth day of Septem-ber, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, hav-ing the right of admission into the Union as one of the United States of America, consistent with the federal con-stitution, in virtue of the treaty of cession by France of the precise of Louisians, washe and convoluded on the stitution, in virtue of the treaty of cession by France of the province of Louisiana, made and concluded on the 30th day of April, 1803, and in accordance with the act of Congress approved on the 30th May, A. D. 1854, en-titled "An act to organize the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska," did form for themselves a constitution and State government, republican in form; and the said con-vention has, in their name and behalf, asked the Con-gress of the United States to admit the Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the other States:

gress of the United States to admit the Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the other States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning: Provided, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State to the place of beginning: Provided, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State to the place of the Indians in said Territory so long as such right shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not without the consent of said tribe to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory, but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and contents the construction of the region of the boundaries, and contents the construction of the boundaries, and contents the contents of the footies of the boundaries, and contents the contents of the footies of the boundaries, and contents the contents of the footies of the boundaries, and consent of said tribe to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory, but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had been passed.

which it would have been competent to make if this act had been passed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona fide purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever upon them, or other property of the United States, within the limits of said State; and nothing in this act shall be constructed as an assent by Congress United States, within the limits of said State; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance of the said constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in the act of Congress, entitled an "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesotá to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved February 26, 1857.

SEC. 3. Andbeit further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

BEATRICE CENCI; A Historical Novel of the Six teenth Century. By F. D. Guerazzir Launeslateo Luigi Monti.
Lucy Howard's Journal. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
James Russell Lowell's Poetical Works. 3 vols., blue and gold edition.

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Table damasks and dispers, from medium to extra fine and wide.

Pillow lineng, sheetings, and cotton sheetings, in all widths, or the

set grades.
Towels, doyles, and napkins, in great variety.
All silks, robes, and other fine dress goods.
Shawis, cloaks, &c., at largely reduced prices, in many much under cost.
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TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

is prescribed with great success by the medical faculty in gravel, gout, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsia, aluggish circulation of the blood, inadequate assimulation of food, and exhausted vital energy; and, as a beverage, it has no superior in the world.

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CARD.

To the Ladies of Washington. A N impression having gained ground among the ladies that the consignment of FANCY DRESS GOODS FROM NEW YORK,

now on exhibition on the second floor of our establishment, is to be of ferred at public auction—
We are directed by the owners to state distinctly and unequivocally that such will not be the case, although by such a course one-thre-more would be realized on the goods than is now asked.

These are not old goods, held for a time at a heavy profit, and proving unsalable, marked down slightly in price, and advortised as TREMENDOUS SACROFICES

Choice, Desirable, and Elegant Novelties, tirely new to this market, and offered to the Washington ladies at One half the actual cost of importation.

On Saturday evening next, February 20, the entire balan onsignment remaining unsold will be returned to New York. This is the last chance, This is the last chance.

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Feb 17—Giff Penn. avenue, between 8th and 9th sis.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor particularly recommends the above schnapps to per as travelling, or about to settle, in the South or West, on account o sons revening, or about to section, in the south of west, on account of the day of the day gerous effects produced by a change of water, a visitation to which all travellers South and West are particularly liable. Strangers should be carreful in purchasing the scinappe, as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and imitations. The genuine has the proprieter's name on the bottle, cork, and label. For sale by all the drugglets and

Depot 18 Beaver street, New York. GEORGE W. BREGA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-Nov 26-dust

DARTON'S Life of Aaron Burr. 1 vol. \$1 75. A FRANCK TAYLOR. Hooks from London

POLYGLOT of Foreign Proverbs. 1 vol. 81 25.

Memoirs of the Duke of Sully. 3 vols 43.

A Guide to the Knowledge of Pottery, Porcelain, and other objects of Verts. 1 vol. 81 25.

Life of Alexander Pope. 1 vol. 81 25.

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Lives and Works of Michael Augelo and Baphael, 1 vol. 81 25.

Wherefile History of the Inductive Sciences. 3 vols. 87.

Per's Floughman's Vision and Creed. 2 vols. 82 50.

Selden's Table Talk. 1 vol. 81 26.

Str Thomas Overbury's Works. 1 vol. 81 25.

Francis (parlies Excludintes. 1 vol. 81 25.

Delionney of Classical Quidations. 1 vol. 81 25.

Delionney of Classical Quidations. 1 vol. 81 25.

Petitipe vol. 2 Collection of Epitaphs. 1 vol. 81 25.

Hand Book of Proverbs. 1 vol. 81 25.

FRANCK TAYLOR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Kansas

From Roman.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 18.—The Kickapoo correspondent of the Republican reports that a party headed by Charles Loukart, had burned the offices of Lawyer Boyd and Dr. Davis, at that place; who, with others, had fied to Misouri. Dr. Diffenderf had been discharged by the committee of investigation.

The legislature has adjourned. The constitution-convention bill had not been approved by the governor.

Armed bodies were reported in the vicinity of Fort Scott, but there had been no fighting.

Destructive Fires.

Bosron, Feb. 17.—At 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in No. 44 Union street, which was nearly destroyed, together with Nos 40 and 46, and also a small building in the rear, fronting on Friend street.

A fire, carlier in the evening, destroyed No. 137 Hanover street, corner of Union.

Among the occupants of the buildings burned were Wm. A. Barnes, hardware merchant; Chamberlain & Co., stoves; Williams & Moradi, sheet-iron workers; and Charles Lemont and E. McKallar. The amount of the loss is from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The houses Nos. 56 and 58 Maiden Lane were destroyed by fire last night. No 56 was occupied by Windie & Co., house furnishers, and Charles Ahrenfeld's china store. Windie's loss is \$100,000. No. 58 was occupied by Fleet's clothing store, of which the stock was nearly saved.

No. 23 Liberty street was also destroyed. It was occupied by Edward Hen, importer of fancy goods. Loss \$40,000, fully insured.

Death of a Gunner in the Navy.

New York, Feb. 18.—James A. Gates, gunner of the United States ship Portsmonth, died December 13th at Hong-Kong. Mr. Gates was a resident of Washington. Mail Steamer Baltic.

New York, Feb. 18.—There is a general impression that the Baltic is seized by Brown, Shipley, & Co., of Liverpool. The Baltic did not leave on her regular

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.-John Brower, an eminent merchant, committed suicide by hanging him morning.

Naw York, Feb. 19.—Cottont \(\frac{1}{2}\) cent lower—sales 2,000 bales; Upland, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents; Orleans, 12 cents. Flour buoyant—sales 12,000 barrels; State, \(\frac{3}{2}\) 15 a \(\frac{3}{2}\) 25; Ohio, \(\frac{3}{2}\) 4 80 a \(\frac{3}{2}\) 49; southern, \(\frac{3}{2}\) 4 70 a \(\frac{3}{2}\) 90. Wheat firm—sales 10,000 bushels; white, \(\frac{3}{2}\) 1 30 a \(\frac{3}{2}\) 1 40. Corn buoyant—sales 14,000 bushels; yellow, 67 a \(\frac{6}{2}\) cents. Prime beef, \(\frac{3}{2}\) 13 75. Molasses steady at 28 a 29 cents. Spirits of turpentine steady at 48 cents. Rosin firm. Rice quiet.

On Thursday morning, at his residence on 9th, near G street, in the 50th year of his age, JOHN ROBERT DORSEY, esq., eldest son of the late Judge Warren Bossey, of Maryland.

Exemplary in the relations of husband, father, son, and brother, the deceased will long be held in affectionate remembrance by those who knew and justly appreciated his modest and unpretending worth. The fri nos of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence to-day, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 12, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that scaled proposals will be received NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that scaled proposals will be received at this department until the fifteenth day of March proximo for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of flye inilitions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, or the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, Charleston, or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasure notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of demosite with those officers to the credit of the treasurer of the Uni-

The treasury intes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposite with those officers to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such hidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six por centum per annum, and-will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposite.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one fourth, one half, or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposite must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfilment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposite. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the set of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes."

All proposals under the nonce must be exact, and the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this department at 12 o'clock, m., on said fifteenth day of March. HOWELL COBB.

Secretary of the Treasury
[Intel.&Star.]

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

Benefit and last appearance but one of MATILDA HERON, PHAEDRA,

In the classic play of that title, which has been adapted by Matikia Heron to the English stage. First representation of the pleasing pe DELICATE GROUND; or, PARIS in 1793.

nimous request, CAMILLE will be given on Saturday night, be

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—Mr. J. J. Barclay, of Philadelphia, recently from the Holy Land, will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association on Friday, February 19, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Subject: Egypt and Palestine. The public are invited. E. BRISON TUCKER, Feb 17—d3t

FAIR FOR THE POOR.—The ladies of the West-ern Masion Sunday School, connected with the Young Men's Cirictian Association, will hold a Fair for the Benefit of the Poor at Stott's Hall, corner of Pennylvania avenue and 20th street, opening next Tuesday evening, February 23, and continuing for several suc-THE NEW BOOK STORE.—Franklin Philp respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has leased the store (asy in the occupancy of Mesers. White & Co.) No. 382 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Having just returned from the northern cities, he has personally made a selection of English and American books and stationery, which will be found on examination to be of the choicest kind.

From F. Philp's long and varied experience in Europe and America, coupled with connections in London and Paris, his facilities will not be inferior to any house in the United States.

F. Philp purposes opening this establishment on or about the 10th of biarch next. Further particulars in future advertisements.

Feb 10—twiff FRANKLIN PHILP.

COSMOGONY.—Cosmogony; or, the Mysteries of Creation: being an Analysis of the Natural Facts stated in the Hebraic account of the Creation, supported by the development of existing Acts of God towards matter; by Thomas A. Davis.

For sale by Peb 19—41 [States&Star] Booksellers, near 9th street.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS AND PARAacis.—Large lots of the newest and best things out for the resent and approaching season.
We are now offering all aliks and other fine dress goods at remark-bly low prices.

we are not opening any sew account.

We are not opening any sew account.

We are not opening any sew account.

We prove the way to be a provided by one of the consumer.

We are not opening any sew account.

We made to our orders in Ireland.

Mourning goods, stock most ample in all departments throughout the uniter season.

Occarious genus suitched linen goods and all superior cotton fabries answally passing through our hands combies us to offer fabrics of the very best class at rates most favorable to the consumer.

One price only, marked in plain figures; consequently no purchaser is overcharged.

We are not opening any new account.

All old bills will be estated before beginning new ones. We are serious as this point.

We reserve to convolves the right to present for payment any bill (made after Jamessy 1st, 1858) when we need its amount.

In force off seconds will be closed by each payments. Notes will not be accounted any control of cred.

In the continued financial deraugement and general shortening of cred.

Its continued financial deraugement and general shortening of cred.

Its mit the absence of banking facilities, suggests the propriety of the course we adopt.

It is our purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations which have existed between many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of years.

"Contral Stores," west building,

Feb 14—104.if "Contral Stores," west building,

NEW LAMP AND OIL STORE, opposite Browns Hosel. The andersigned is now pre pared to furnish the public with sperie and lard oils, campbeine, spirit gas, and glass and metal famps of every description and price.

A. HATCH,